

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Plant Physiology. Growth and Development. I
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.3 1959, No. 10625
 AUTHOR : Satarova, N. A., Bokarev, K. S.
 INST. : Academy of Sciences USSR
 TITLE : Distribution of S^{35} in Potato Plants Treated with Potassium Thiocyanate Labeled with Radioactive Sulfur.
 ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Pamyati akad. N. A. Maksimova. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 160-166
 ABSTRACT : Potato plants were treated with solutions of potassium thiocyanate containing S^{35} . The test specimens from the plants were taken every 1 and 5 days after the treatment. The largest content of S^{35} was in the variant with the irrigation of the roots on the 1st day and then of the leaves - on the 5th day. On plants sprayed with the solution of potassium thiocyanate, the high activity of S^{35} was observed in younger plants - up to 10,500 imp/min per 1 gram of the dry weight of the leaf. The uptake of the

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	I
ABS: JOUR:	:	RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10625
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	stimulant into the leaves was better with the ascending flow, and into the roots and tubers - with the descending flow. The S^{35} uptake into the tubers was insignificant. In spite of this, the treatment of the plants with the stimulator led to the breaking of the dormancy in the young tubers. According to the author's hypothesis, after the splitting of its molecule, S of potassium thiocyanate is concentrated in the leaves and does not take part in the formation of physiologically active substances entering the tubers. Bibliography of 27 titles, -- Ye. A. Yablonskiy

CARD: 2/2

USSR/Plant Physiology. Growth and Development

I-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91326

Author : Bokarev K.S., Satarova N.A.

Inst : Institute for Plant Physiology, AS USSR

Title : The Effect of Thiocyanates and Thiourea on Potato Tubers

Orig Pub : Fiziol. rasteniy, 1957, 4, No 4, 361-364

Abstract : A supposition is expressed that the emergence of the tubers from the dormant state while being treated with thiourea is connected with the isomerization of this substance into ammonium thiocyanate which is an active substance with the formula NH_4CNS $\text{NH}_2\text{CS} \cdot \text{NH}_2$. For verification the S-methylisothiurea sulfate and N-methylthiourea stimulated and the S-methylisothiurea sulfate retarded the emergence of the tubers from the quiescent state. The authors consider, therefore, that the thiourea activity is inherent to its isoform $\text{NH}=\text{C} \text{ NH}$ which has the sulfhydryl group. The insignificant SH activity of the N-methylthiourea is apparently connected with

Contd : 1/2

USSR/Plant Physiology. Growth and Development

I-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91326

its lesser ability to turn into isoform, and the inactivity of the S-Ethylisothiourea sulfate is apparently connected with the absence of the sulfhydryl group. The absence of the transformation of the thiourea into thiocyanate (rhodanide) and vice versa was shown by direct experiments with ferric chloride (red coloration in the presence of rhodanide). It is supposed that in treating potatoes with thiocyanates (rhodanides) the initial action is produced by the sulfhydryl compound, i.e. the thiocyanic acid (HSCH) and not its salt. The study was made at the Institute of Plant Physiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. -- N.P. Pannsenko

Card : 2/2

BOKAREV, K.S.; SATAROVA, N.A.; GURVICH, S.M.

Using xanthogenates to break the dormancy of potato tubers.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.3:446-450 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Plant Physiology, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(POTATOES) (DORMANCY (PLANTS)) (XANTHOGENATES)

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Bokarev, K. S., Mel'nikov, N. N.

SOV/79-29-3-47/61

TITLE:

Synthesis of Some N- α -Naphthylacetyl Amino Acids (Sintez nekotorykh N- α -naftilatsetilaminokislot)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 971-974 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the basis of investigations carried out by various research workers concerning the existence of hydrolytically active ferment systems in plants (Refs 1-5), the authors assumed that in treating plants with halogen phenoxy alkyl carboxylic acids their amides may form with amino acids and their transformation products. In fact, it was found that 3-indolylacetyl-, 3-indolylpropionyl-, and 3-indolylbutyryl-aspartic acids may form in plants (Refs 6-9). As this problem is of both theoretical and practical importance, investigations in this direction had to be carried out on a larger scale. For this purpose, syntheses of some compounds of the group of N- α -naphthylacetyl amino acids were carried out. In the patents published there are mentions of the synthesis of α -naphthylacetylglucoside, α -naphthylacetyl-L-leucine, and α -naphthylacetylsarcosine from the α -naphthyl acetic acid chloride and the corresponding amino acids, in which connection also the use of

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Synthesis of Some N- α -Naphthylacetyl Amino Acids

SOV/79-29-3-47/61

α -naphthylacetyl amino acids as stimulants for the vegetation is patented (Refs 10-15). The compounds synthesized by the authors are likewise obtained by reaction of α -naphthyl acetic acid chloride with the corresponding amino acids in alkaline solution. For the purpose of investigating the physiological activity and the mechanism of the regulating agents in vegetation, 15 N- α -naphthylacetyl amino acids were thus synthesized, 14 of which have hitherto not been described in publications. There are 1 table and 16 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rasteniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (3)

AUTHOR:

Bokarev, K. S.

SOV/79-29-4-68/77

TITLE:

Some New Acid Amides as Regulating Agents of Plant Growth
(Nekotoryye novyye amidy kislota-regulyatory rosta rasteniy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1358 - 1363
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At present many different substituted acid amides which are assumed to be regulating agents of plant growth are described (Ref 2). Some recently synthesized halogen phenoxy-acyl derivatives of amino acids (Refs 3-7) are according to their above mentioned activity similar to the corresponding halogen-phenoxy-acetic acids. These data show that either the plants are not capable of hydrolyzing several amides or that the activity of the compounds depends on the whole on specific peculiarities of the molecule structure and on their capacity to dislocate their position in the plants (Refs 6,7). It was therefore only natural to find the aforesaid activity in other substituted acid amides as well. For this purpose several N-acyl derivatives of the p-aminobenzoic- and anthranilic acid were synthesized in which the aryl groups represent radicals of the 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic-, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic-,

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Some New Acid Amides as Regulating Agents of Plant Growth SOV/79-29-4-68/77

α -naphthyl acetic-, 3,6-endoxohexahydrophthalic-, 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic-, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy- α -isobutyric-, and phenylcarbamic acid. Furthermore, the ethyl esters of the phenylcarbamic and phenylthiocarbamic-p-aminobenzoic acid were obtained. Only few of these compounds are described in the publications (Refs 8,9). The 2,4-dichloro- and 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetyl-, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy- α -isobutyryl-, α -naphthylacetyl-, and 2,3,5-triiodobenzyl-n-aminobenzoic-, as well as the 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetyl-, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetyl-, and α -naphthylacetyl- anthranilic acids were obtained by the reaction of the acid chlorides with the corresponding aminobenzoic acids in alkali solution (Table). Furthermore, other compounds of this type were synthesized. The synthesized acids are scarcely soluble in water and common organic solvents, better in dimethyl formamide, except the derivatives of the 3,6-endoxohexahydrophthalic acid. They are weak acids which can be scarcely titrated with phenolphthalein. Their melting points had to be determined in fused capillaries since they distil at increased temperature. 12 of

Card 2/3

Some new Acid Amides as Regulating Agents of Plant Growth SOV/79-29-4-68/77

the 13 acyl derivatives of the n-aminobenzoic- and anthranilic acid are new. There are 1 table and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rasteniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1958

Card 3/3

RAKITIN, Yu. V.; MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; SHIDLOVSKAYA, I.L.; BOKAREV, K.S.

Structure and physiological activity of some 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy-acetyl amino acids. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.6:729-734 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. K.A.Timiriachev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Growth promoting substances)
(Growth inhibiting substances)

RAKITIN, Yu.V.; BOKAREV, K.S.; KRAFT, V.A.; RAKITINA, Z.G.; GEYDEN, T.M.
GURVICH, S.M.

New defoliants and desiccants for cotton. Fiziol. rast. 8
no.4:506-511 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy
of Sciences, Moscow.

(Cotton)

(Defoliation)

BOKAREV, K.S.; KRAFT, V.A.; KAPELYUSHNIKOVA, L.M.

Synthesis of bis-alkyl xanthogen trisulfides. Izv. AN SSSR
Ser. khim. no.12:2175-2182 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR.

BOKAREV, K.S.; RAKITIN, Yu.V., ed.; FASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A.,
ed.

[Plant defoliants and desiccants] Defolianty i desikanty
rastenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 46 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Rakitin).

ACC NR: AP6025810

(A.N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0326/66/013/004/0705/0711

AUTHOR: Bokarev, K. S.; Kapelyushnikova, L. M.; Basova, G. I.; Zhogova, Ye. P.

ORG: Institute of Plant Physiology im. K. A. Timiryazev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Moscow (Institut fiziologii rasteniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Plant growth regulators 2,4-dichlorophenol and 2,4,5-trichlorophenol alkyl ethers

SOURCE: Fiziologiya rasteniy, v. 13, no. 4, 1966, 705-711

TOPIC TAGS: plant growth regulator, defoliant, herbicide, herbicide effect, dichlorophenol alkyl ether, trichlorophenol alkyl ether, defoliant agent, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT:

Research has shown that substances which lower auxin and SH group activity should inhibit growth and induce defoliation of potato plants. The heavy metal ions, mainly those of mercury, form insoluble mercaptides with SH groups. Other inhibitors, e.g., ethylene, suppress the thiol group of proteins. It is known that ethylene and synthetic defoliants suppress the activity of the thiol group in leaf extracts. A separation layer in the petioles accompanies a decrease in the auxin content and an increased ethylene content in the leaves. Auxin and ethylene exist in an antagonistic state. Treating the leaves with heteroauxin helps retain leaves, while placing plants in an

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UDC: 581.143+632.954

ACC NR: AP6025810

ethylene atmosphere hastens defoliation. This article reports the results of an investigation of compounds with antiauxinic characteristics, alkyl ethers of substituted phenols. According to Muir, et. al., these compounds derive their defoliant activity by their "two-point" reaction with plant protein in such a way that the carboxyl group of the regulator combines with the nitrogen-containing basic group of the substrate, while the free ortho-position of the aromatic nucleus of the substituted phenylacetic acid reacts with the thiol groups of the cysteine part of the protein as shown in Figure 1. If the ortho-position is occupied, then the SH-group can react with the para-position of the aromatic nucleus. Substances which do not satisfy at least one of the requirements of an active molecule (do not have carboxyl groups or free ortho-positions) act on the plant as an anti-auxin. The substances selected for study (esters of 2,4-dichlorophenol and 2,4,5-trichlorophenol have an unsubstituted ortho-position and no carboxyl groups and should possess antiauxin properties. The simplest of these ethers—2,4-dichloroanisole (methyl 2,4-dichlorophenyl ether) and 2,4,5-trichloroanisole (methyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl ether) can be represented as products of the decarboxylation of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T as in Figure 2. The reaction of 2,4-D with thiol groups of cysteine

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ACC NR: AP6025810

is nonenzymatic and its mechanism is little known. Certain ethers of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T stimulate flowering in pineapple plants. Compounds such as 3-chloropropyl 2,4-dichlorophenyl ether, patented as an anti-sprouting agent for potatoes, alkyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl and alkyl-2,4-dichlorophenyl ethers except for 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T were obtained by heating the corresponding alkyl halides with an alcoholic solution of potassium 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxide or potassium 2,4-D in ethylene glycol. The properties of the ethers are shown in tables 1-4. Results of the determination of herbicidal activity is shown in Table 5. Methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl and isobutyl ethers of 2,4,5-trichlorophenol inhibit sprouting in potatoes, while 2,4-D had little or no effect on potatoes but varying results were obtained when it was tested on other plants.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF:
[WA-50; CBE No. 11]

Card 3/3

BOKAREV, M.

~~Free accounting from the superfluous.~~ Bukhg.uchet 16 no.2:8-9 P '57.
(Accounting)

BOKAREV, Marija, ing. (Cacak, Pivarska 9)

Taking off the enamel from steel sheet and cast iron products.
Tehnika Jug 17 no.4:745-748 Ap '62.

1. Šef odseka za emajle Preduzeća "Sloboda", Cacak.

BOKAREV, N.N.

The first Soviet G1-01 gas-turbine locomotive manufactured at
the Kolomna Diesel-Locomotive Plant. Biul.tekh.-ekon.informa.
no.12:73-75 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Kolomna--Gas-turbine locomotives)

BOKAREV, N.N.

Much more should be done. Mashinostroitel' no.2:32-33 F '63.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Technology—Information services)

ACC NR: AP6032523

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0118/0118

INVENTOR: Bokarev, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for measuring axial forces of engine rotors. Class 46, No. 185633

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 118

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft engine, turbine engine, antifriction bearing, axial force measurement, engine rotor axial forces, *TURBINE ROTOR, AXIAL FLOW*

ABSTRACT: The proposed device for measuring the axial forces of engine rotors, e.g., in gas turbines, is equipped with antifriction bearings located in a housing

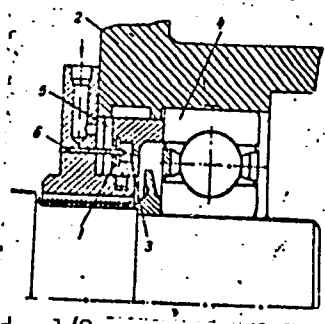


Fig. 1. Axial forces measuring device

1 - Ring; 2 housing; 3 - lubrication ducts; 4 - bearing;
5 - cavity; 6 - throttling needle.

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UDC: 620.173 214:[621.165+621.438]

ACC NR: AP6032523

with lubricating ducts. In order to increase the measuring accuracy and to simplify the design, a ring is mounted in the housing with holes for supplying lubricant to the bearing. The ring and housing form a cavity filled with the lubricant whose pressure is registered by the frontal area of the ring (see Fig. 1). In a variation of this device, in order to ensure normal operation of the bearing during measuring, the lubricant filled cavity is provided with throttling needles, which maintain a given lubricant pressure. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 14Oct63/

Card 2/2

POSPELOV, G.S. (Moskva); BOKAREV, V.A. (Moskva)

Methodological problems of engineering cybernetics. Izv. AN SSSR.
Tekh. kib. no.3:3-13 Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BOGACHEV, V.

Arthur Wiener, 1894-1964; obituary. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib.
no. 9: 1-192 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BOKAREV, V.G. (Krasnoyarsk)

Using soil piles in consolidating foundations of the Krasnoyarsk
Aluminum Plant. Osn.fund.i mekh.grun. 2 no.2:15 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Krasnoyarsk--Foundations)

(Soil stabilization)

BOKAREV, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich

Academic degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences, based on his defense, 6 May 1955, in the Council of the Inst of Linguistics Acad Sci USSR, of his dissertation entitled: "Tseza (Dido) languages of Dagestan."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 21, 22 Oct 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 19, Oct 56, Moscow, pp. 13-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-536

BOKAREV, Ye. A. (Moscow)

"The Language-Mediator (go-between) and Artificial International Languages,"
Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

UGLOV, F.G., prof.; MAMEDOV, I.M.; MURSALOVA, R.A.; KRASNOSHCHKOVA, L.I.;
BOKAREV, Yu.N.; NIKITIN, G.V.; RASSVETAYEV, I.L.; ZHELVAKOV, N.M.

Deep hypothermia in combination with artificial blood circulation in heart surgery. Vest.khir.90. no.2:19-29 F'63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.
(HYPOTHERMIA) (HEART--SURGERY)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

UGLOV, F.G.; KURBANGALEYEV, S.M.; BOKAREV, Yu.N.; VORONOV, A.A.; DEGTYAREVA,
Z.Ya.; KRASNOSHCHKOVA, L.I.; MURSALOVA, F.A.; POTASHEV, L.V.;
RASSVETAYEV, I.L.; SIMBIRTSEV, S.A.; SOKOLOV, S.S.

Use of the artificial blood circulation apparatus built by the
Research Institute for Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instru-
ments in an experiment. Trudy NIIKHA no.5:132-137 '61.

(MIRA 15:8)

(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

UGLOV, F.G. (Leningrad, Ordinarnaya ul., d. 20, kv. 5); BOKAREV, Yu.N.

Basic criteria of optimum conditions for artificial circulation.
Grudn. khir. 4 no.5:11-16 S-0'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kliniki gospi'tal'noy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. F.G. Uglov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo institu-
ta imeni Pavlova.

POKAREV, Yu.N. (Leningrad, ul. Skorokhodova, d.32/12, kv.46); DEGTAREVA,
E.Ya.; PERLEY, L.I.

Effect of artificial blood circulation on the regular elements of the
blood in experiment and in the clinic. Grud. khir. 6 no.2:44-47 Mr-Ap
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosptal'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. F.G.Uglov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni Pavlova.

ACC NR: AP7003649

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/67/172/001/0087/0089

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Burkhanov, G. S.;
Bokareva, N. N.; Grokhochinskiy, A. S.; Ottenberg, Ye. V.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut
metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of original crystallographic orientation on the recrystallization
temperature wire obtained from molybdenum single crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 172, no. 1, 1967, 87-89 and insert facing p. 77

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum single crystal, ~~molybdenum~~ recrystallization temperature,
~~molybdenum~~ crystal orientation, *single crystal growing*

ABSTRACT: Pure molybdenum single crystals were grown along three different axes
and wires were drawn from these crystals and annealed at various tempera-
tures to determine the temperature of recrystallization. Wires obtained
from single crystals with an original orientation of 24° from [100] had
the lowest temperature of recrystallization (650C) and wires obtained
from crystals with an orientation of [110] had the highest temperature
of recrystallization (950C). Microalloying with zirconium and titanium
significantly increases the temperature of the beginning of recrystalliza-
tion. Wires obtained from microalloyed molybdenum single crystals with
an orientation of [110] had the highest temperature of recrystallization

UDC: 669.017

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ACC NR: AP7003649

(1700C) and those obtained from crystals with an orientation of 24° from [100] had the lowest. (1300C). Thus, by growing single crystals of molybdenum, microalloyed with zirconium and titanium, along the [110] and [100] orientations, the recrystallization temperatures of wires obtained from the crystals can be increased to 1600—1700C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

[TD]

SUB CODE: 20// SUBM DATE: 13Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/
ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

BOGAROVA, L. I.

"Results of Work Done on the Hybridization of Tung Trees." Cand
Biol Sci, All-Union Selection Station of Humid-Subtropic Plants, Sukhumi,
1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

COLLECTOR USSR
 COUNTRY Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil
 Bearing. Toxins.
 ACC. NUM. Bot Zhur-Biologiya, No.1, 1959, No. 1873
 REGION Bukhara, U.I.; Fogel', A.N.
 COUNTRY All-Union Selection Station of Humid Sub-
 tropical Peculiarities of Flowering and Seed Setting
 in the Poplar Tataria (Cottonophora stans and
 Dent.).
 ORIG. NUM. Botan. zh., 1957, 42, No.6, 1209-1210
 ABBREVIATION Research made at the All-Union Selection
 Station of Humid Subtropical Cultures at
 Su'hwai in 1950-1951. Under dry and charac-
 teristic of jivated flowers. Supplementary
 pollination performed 3-4 times during large-
 scale flowering (in the morning and evening
 during the period of most intensive blossoming)
 application during budding of potassium fer-
 tilizers at 50 kg, phosphorus at 40 kg and
 side-dressings of liquid manure fertilizers

1-10: 1/3
 Subtropical Cultures in Su'hwai

COUNTRY :
 ABBREVIATION :

ISS. JOUR. Zhet Zhar-Biologiya. No. 3, 1959, 1875

AUTHOR :
 EDITOR :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : biomass seed setting by as much as 50 per-
 cent, augmented their size from 2 to 2.5
 mm. Absolute weight from 6 to 6.5-
 6.7. The plants which were grown from
 seed in comparison with those gotten by
 vegetative reproduction have greater
 growth dynamics (61 against 60 cm), increas-
 ed energy of shoot formation, better folia-
 tion and higher weight of the plant raw
 : material mass from the roots (555 mg against

CARD: 2/2

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BOKAREVA, L.I.; GOGIBERIDZE, A.A.; FOGEL', A.N.

Cultivation of turmeric in the Soviet subtropics.. Agrobiologika
no.4:136-139 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Sukhumsкая opytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh kul'tur
Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Turmeric)

BOKAREVA, L.I.; FOGEL', A.N.

Morphological changes in the blossoms of Java tea (*Orthosiphon
stamineus* Benth.) caused by meteorological conditions. Biul. Glav.
bot. sada no.30:41-46 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta
rasteniyevodstva.
(Abkhazia--Java tea) (Inflorescence) (Abnormalities (Plants))

BOKAREVA, L.I.

Adoption of new spice and beverage-yielding plants in the humid
subtropics. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:105-106 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya selektsionnaya stantsiya vlashnosubtripicheskikh
kul'ur, Sukhumi.
(Abkhazia--Aromatic plants) (Abkhazia--Coffee)

BOKAREVA, L.I.

Introducing Pilocarpus, Java tea, and the sea onion in the
humid subtropics. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:288-290 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya selektsionnaya stantsiya vlazhnosubtropicheskikh
kul'tur, Sukhumi.
(Abkhazia--Pilocarpus) (Abkhazia--Java tea)
(Abkhazia--Squills)

PETRUNYA, S., kand.med.nauk, zaslužennyy vrach USSR; BOKAREVA, N.

Report of the Lugansk Ophthalmological Society for 1958. Oft.
zhur. 14 no.4:253-254 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Luganskogo oftal'mologicheskogo
obshchestva glaznykh vrachey za 1958 god (for Petrunya).
 2. Sekretar' Luganskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva
glaznykh vrachey za 1958 god (for Bokareva).
- (LUGANSK--OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

L 12174-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JN/HW
 ACC NR: AP6000171 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/009/0008/0012
 AUTHOR: Bokareva, N. M.; Gotgil'f, T. L.; Yeretnov, K. I.; Koledov, L. A.; Lyubimov, A. P.
 ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i spлавov)
 TITLE: Viscosity of tin and of its alloys with nickel
 SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no 9, 1965, 8-12
 TOPIC TAGS: tin alloy, nickel containing alloy, fluid viscosity, metal melting, atom
 ABSTRACT: The elucidation of certain semiempirical patterns of relationship between the viscous properties of melts and their molecular structure is of major practical significance. To this end, the authors chose for investigation a Sn-Ni system (zone-refined 99.9997% pure Sn and electrolytic Ni) containing up to 9% (at.) Ni. Viscosity was studied in a He atmosphere by measuring the damping decrement of the torsional oscillations of a cylindrical crucible of spectrally pure graphite containing the melt. The viscosity of Sn-Ni alloys was determined in two series of measurements. In the first series the damping decrement was measured during both the heating and the cooling of specimens. Alloys containing 0.51, 1.8, 3.0, 5.45 and 9.0% (at.) Ni were investigated. All the alloys revealed hysteresis phenomena (due to the presence of minute impurities -- oxides -- in zone-refined Sn), and in the alloys with 5.45 and

UDC: 669.6'24-154:532.13

Card 1/3

L 12174-66

ACC NR: AP6000171

9% Ni the hysteresis loop changed into a branched curve, which may be attributed to the presence of a refractory structural component in the structure of the solid specimens. During the second series, alloys containing 1.0, 1.82, 3.0, 4.0 and 9.0% (at.) Ni were investigated. The specimens were first heated to 900-1000°C and kept for some time at this temperature before measuring the damping decrement during cooling. The plotted isotherms of viscosity showed that viscosity increases with the Ni content of the alloy particularly when this content is increased to 2% and the temperatures are within the 400-600°C range. It is shown that the Einstein formula for colloidal solutions:

$$\eta = \eta_0 \left(1 + 2.5 \frac{v}{V} \right), \quad (1)$$

(where η and η_0 are the viscosities of the melt and the pure solvent, v is the total volume of the first coordination spheres of dissolved atoms, and V is the volume of the melt) may be applied to describing the viscosity properties of diluted metal solutions with strongly interacting atoms, on the ground that, in the event of a strong interaction between heterogeneous atoms to an extent exceeding the energy of thermal motion, the atoms of the solvent in the neighborhood of the atom of the dissolved component (within the confines of the first or even the second coordination spheres) display a much smaller mobility than in the remaining volume of the solution.

Card 2/3

L 12174-66

ACC NR: AP6000171

These findings may be explained as follows: When the Ni content and the heating temperature are not too high, the complexes constituted by the solute atom and the neighboring bound atoms may be considered as rigid spherical formations which are spaced so far apart that their interaction may be disregarded. Increasing the Ni content above 2% (at) leads to such an increase in the number of complexes and such a pronounced change in the hydrodynamic conditions within the melt that the mechanism of viscous flow in which the structural units are atoms of the solvent (Sn) and complexes becomes inexpedient from the standpoint of energetics and is replaced by a mechanism in which the units of flow are represented by individual atoms of the components. This is why further addition of Ni causes a less sharp increase in melt viscosity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6034483

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0297/0303

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M.; Burkhanov, G. S.; Bokareva, N. N.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Moskovskiy institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Investigation of the structure and properties of molybdenum-columbium alloys in the single crystal state

SOURCE: Rost i nesovershenstva metallicheskikh kristallov (Growth and defects of metal crystals). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 297-303

TOPIC TAGS: metal zone refining, single crystal growth, refractory alloy, ductility, molybdenum alloy, columbium alloy

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to obtain single crystals of alloys of refractory metals free from interstitial impurities which reduce the ductility of the metal. The system molybdenum-columbium was chosen in various Mo-Cb ratios, from pure molybdenum to pure columbium. The starting material for the preparation of the alloys were vacuum melted rods of molybdenum and columbium which were melted together in the apparatus for the zone melting by electron beam. The single crystals of the alloys were obtained by two passes of the molten zone made in both directions, the last pass being made away from the original Mo-Cb rods. It was found that only by using single

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034483

crystals of Mo and Co was it possible to obtain single crystals of alloys with a high concentration of the second component. The change in hardness and electrorresistance was a function of the composition, similar to that in polycrystalline alloys, the hardness being greatest at the 50-50 composition. X ray diffraction analysis disclosed a mosaic structure of the single crystal alloys. N. P. Khazov, A. Ye. Tsutskov, and T. S. Stronina took part in the work. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE:11,13/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 20368-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 AFML/IJP(o)/
 ASD(f)-3/ASD(m)-3/AFTC(p)/ESD(t) JD/JG S/0020/64/159/005/1137/1139
 ACCESSION Nr: AP5001522

AUT: Savitskiy, Ya. M.; Bokareva, N. N.

TITLE: Effect of plastic deformation on the fine structure of molybdenum single crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 5, 1964, 1137-1139, and insert facing p. 1119

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, single crystal, single crystal structure, zone refining, plastic deformation, cold rolling, microstructure

ABSTRACT: Molybdenum single crystals, 99.77%-pure, obtained by electron-beam zone refining from twice vacuum-arc-melted molybdenum, were cold rolled with a 22% max reduction per pass. The single crystals were highly ductile and at room temperature sustained a total reduction of more than 90% without failure. A study of deformation-induced changes in the single-crystal substructure revealed fragmentation and disorientation of the blocks whose boundaries were in the

Card 1/2

L20368-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001522

active slip planes. With increasing degree of deformation, the blocks turn in the direction of the force and the disorientation increases. A fibrous structure begins to form with a deformation greater than 80%. No hardness anisotropy was observed in as-cast single crystals. The microhardness along the (100), (110), and (111) planes was 156—157 kg/mm². The density of the etch pits was on the order of 10³/cm² in both the (100) and (111) planes. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 23Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3163

Card 2/2

L 2793-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/EMA(c)
 ACCESSION NR: AP5021377 IJP(c) JD/JG/GG UR/0120/65/000/004/0248/0250
 621.365.91:669-172

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M.; Burkhanov, G. S.; Tsarev, G. L.; Bokarova, N. N.

TITLE: Growing of single crystals of refractory metals and alloys with desired crystallographic orientation by electron-beam zone melting

SOURCE: Pribery 1 tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 248-250

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, single crystal, crystal growing, metal crystal, alloy crystal, refractory metal

ABSTRACT: A method for growing single crystals of pure refractory metals and alloys with desired orientation by electron-beam zone melting is described. The only thing necessary is to have a seed with the desired orientation. The seed is mounted vertically and the bar of metal or alloy is placed 1 mm above the seed (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure). The electron beam melts both the seed and the bar and, as it rises, the metal crystallizes with the same orientation as that of the seed. For growing alloy single crystals, the seed of one of the metals can be used. The initial portion of the single crystal will have a lower

Card 1/3

L 2793-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021377

content of the other component, but after a distance of 20 mm, a balanced composition is obtained. Single crystals of Mo, W, Ta, Nb, Zr, Re, and their alloys were grown by this method. The orientation of the single crystal differs from that of the seed by 2° max. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [AZ]

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii, Moscow (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 27Nov64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4103

Card 2/3

L 2793-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021377

ENCLOSURE: 01

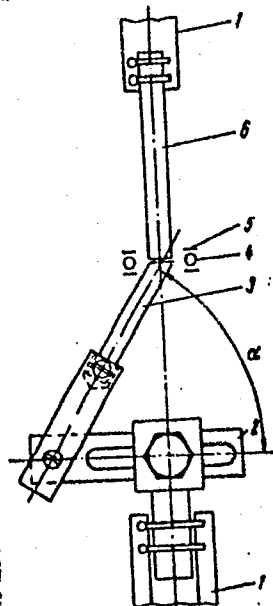


Fig. 1. Layout of the crystal-growing unit

1 - Top and bottom clamps;
2 - seed holder; 3 - seed elec-
tron gun; 4 - cathode; 5 - focus-
ing system; 6 - metal or alloy bar.

BVK

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6034432

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0015/0024

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M.; Burkhanov, G. S.; Kopetskiy, Ch. V.; Bokareva, N. N.;
Kardashevskaya, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production and properties of single crystals of refractory metals and alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Svoystva i primeneniye zharoprochnykh
splavov (Properties and application of heat resistant alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka,
1966, 15-24

TOPIC TAGS: refractory metal, refractory alloy, single crystal, molybdenum, niobium,
tungsten

ABSTRACT: The two main methods for production of metallic single crystals are
extraction from a melt by the recrystallization method, and zone refining. The method
of extraction from a melt by seeding is widely employed industrially for growing large
single crystals of germanium, silicon (up to 80 mm in diameter), and semiconductor
compounds of varying composition for diodes, transistors, and condensers. Application
of this method to refractory metals has not been widely developed. The article
describes in detail the techniques of zone refining. In vertical zone melting without
a crucible, the ratio of the surface tension to the density of the melt should be

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ACC NR: AT6034432

100:1 or greater. The maximum size of single crystal rods produced by this method is, for example, 14-16 mm for molybdenum and 6-8 mm for tungsten, with a length of the order of 200-250 up to 500 mm. A table shows the purity and mechanical properties of rhenium of different degrees of purity, including the mechanical properties under elongation stress, the hardness, and the temperature of the start of recrystallization. A further table lists the mechanical properties of single crystals of various alloys of the refractory metals. It is found that an increase in the purity of zone refined molybdenum considerably lowers its resistance to deformation. Based on experimental results, a series of figures illustrate the substructure of single crystalline alloys, the mechanical properties of single crystal alloys of the molybdenum-niobium system, and the microhardness of alloys of the molybdenum-niobium system. P. M. Nosov, N. P. Khazov, A. Ye. Tsutskov, and T. S. Stronina took part in the work. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

I 42135-66		EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)		IJP(c)	JD/HW/JG
ACC NR: AP6027744		SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/004/0084/0089			
AUTHOR: Ageyev, N. V. (Moscow); Babareko, A. A. (Moscow); Chuprikov, G. Ye. (Moscow); Bokareva, N. N.					
ORG: none					
TITLE: Mechanism of the plastic deformation of differently oriented molybdenum single crystals under tension					
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1966, 84-89					
TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, single crystal, single crystal crystal structure, single crystal plastic deformation					
ABSTRACT: A series of variously oriented molybdenum single crystals, 4 mm in diameter and 80—100 mm long, were stretched at a rate of about 1 mm/min. A strong dependence of mechanical properties on the orientation of crystals was observed. Crystals with the axis oriented in the region bounded by [012], [011], [111], and [112] exhibited a high ductility and deformed with multiple necking with a total elongation of 1.5—7%. Crystals with the axis oriented in the region bounded by [012], [112], and [001] had a low ductility and failed in a brittle manner by a cleavage along the plane of the cube with 1—2% elongation. In the group of ductile crystals, those with the axis oriented close					
Card 1/2		UDC: 669.28—172			

L 42135-66

ACC NR: AP6027744

2

to [011] deformed locally with a reduction of area of over 90% at a total elongation of about 2%. Crystals with the axis oriented close to [111] deformed uniformly with necking beginning at a total elongation of about 7%. In all cases, deformation proceeded by a multiple slip. It is concluded that no dislocation blocking occurs during the plastic yield of crystals with the axis oriented close to [011]; blocking occurs when the crystal axis is oriented close to [111], but it may be overcome by growing stresses. In crystals with the axis close to [001], the blocking of dislocations prevents yielding altogether and finally leads to brittle fracture. Orig. art. has: [TD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 007
ATD PRESS: 5062

Card 2/2 MLP

ACC NR: AP7001547

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/003/0577/0579

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Burkhanov, G. S.;
Bokareva, N. N.; Khazov, N. P.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut
metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the structure and properties of molybdenum-niobium alloy
single crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 3, 1966, 577-579

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum niobium alloy, molybdenum niobium alloy property, molybdenum
niobium alloy crystal, alloy single crystal, molybdenum alloy, niobium alloy

ABSTRACT: Single crystals of molybdenum-niobium alloys containing 0—100% niobium were
grown from alloy bars obtained by vacuum melting components which contained
0.001—0.002% O₂, 0.0001—0.0005% H₂, and 0.01% C. All the crystals grown
had [100] or [110] orientation. It was found that the electrophysical and
mechanical properties of alloy single crystals strongly depended on the
orientation. The highest ductility was found in crystals with [110]
orientation. Differences in strength, reduction of area, and elongation
between the crystals with [100] and [110] orientations were up to 50%. No
anisotropy of hardness was observed. The content of interstitial impurities
significantly affected the elongation and reduction of area. Increasing

UDC: 669.017:53

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7001547

the second component in molybdenum-niobium alloys increased the strength of single crystals and decreased the ductility following the same pattern as that of polycrystalline alloys. Single crystals of molybdenum, niobium and their alloys with up to 20% of the second component have a high ductility with a reduction of area of over 50%. Alloys containing over 40% of the second component have a lower ductility and fail along the cleavage plane [100]. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Aug66/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5111

Card - 2/2

PETRUNYA, S.P., kand.med.nauk; BOKAREVA, P.S.

Report on the work of the Voroshilovgrad Ophthalmologic Society
for 1957. Oft.shur. 13 no.7:445-446 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Voroshilovgradskogo oftal'mologicheskogo
obshchestva glaznykh vrachey (for Petrunya). 2. Sekretar' pravleniya
Voroshilovgradskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva glaznykh vrachey
(for Bokareva).

(VOROSHILOVGRAD--OPHTHALMOLOGIC SOCIETY)

133-8-15/28

AUTHORS: Smirnov, N.S., Kireyeva, A.V. and Bokareva, T.B. (Technician).

TITLE: Methods of decreasing the need for retinning of tin plate.
(Puti sokrashcheniya povtornogo luzheniya beloy zhesti).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), No.8, 1957, p.731 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Causes of the formation of defects on a tinned surface were studied. It was established that the main cause of defects which require retinning of sheets, are impurities on the surface of sheets, namely pickling products (iron salts) and organic substances (lubricants, pickling additives). In order to decrease the proportion of defects an additional washing combined with the brushing of sheets (after the magnetic feeder) is proposed. I.M.Kulikova and R.G.Roze participated in the investigation.

ASSOCIATION: Severskiy Metallurgical Works. (Severskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GOLUBEV, D.B.; SMORODINTSEV, A.A., Jr.; LIPINA, N.V.; MESHALOVA, V.N.;
SIMANOVSKAYA, V.K.; BOKAREVA, V.N.

Changes in aldolase activity following infection with certain
viruses. Acta virol. 8 no.5:410-416 S '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera; ;
Department of Virology, Institute of Experimental Medicine,
U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences; and the Pasteur
Institute of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Hygiene,
Leningrad.

BOKARIUS, N.N.

BOKARIUS, N.N., professor

"Collection of works in forensic medicine and allied fields,"
No.2; edited by V.I.Prozorovskii. Reviewed by N.N.Bokarius.
Arkhn.pat. 19 no.7:82-85 '57. (MLPA 10:9)
(MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE) (PROZOROVSKII, V.I.)

LEVIN, Mark Mironovich, prof.; ZADOROZHNIY, B.A., dotsent, red.;
BELOUSOV, V.A., prof., red.; BOKARIUS, N.N., prof., red.;
VOROB'YEV, F.P., assistant, red.; GRISHCHENKO, I.I., prof., red.;
DERKACH, V.S., prof., red.; KORSUN', A.Ya., dotsent, red.;
KOSHKIN, M.L., prof., red.; KUDINTSEV, V.I., dotsent, red.;
PIKIN, K.I., prof., red.; PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K., prof., red.;
POPOV, I.D., dotsent, red.; SOLOV'YEV, M.N., prof., red.;
SHTEYNBERG, S.Ya., prof., red.; KHARCHENKO, N.S., prof., red.

[Repeated surgery in stomach diseases following operations]
Povtornye operatsii pri zabolevaniakh operirovannogo zheludka.
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ., 1961. 177 p.
(Kharkov. Medychnyi institut. Trudy, vol.58). (MIRA 16:2)
(STOMACH--SURGERY)

BOKARIUS, V.N. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Distribution of the first edition of N.I. Pirogov's "Origins of General Military Field Surgery" among civilian physicians. Vest. khiv. 76 no.10:138-139 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz voyenno-meditsinskogo muzeya Ministerstva oborony SSSR. (SURGERY, MILITARY--HISTORY) (PIROGOV, NIKOLAI IVANOVICH, 1810-1881)

GRINBERG, A.I.; BOKARIUS, V.N.

Review of V.A.Baliakin's book "Toxicology and expertise of
alcoholic intoxication." By A.I.Grinberg, V.N.Boka[redacted]
Sud. [redacted], ekspert. 6 no.3:59-61 JI-S'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE) (ALCOHOLISM)
(BALIAKIN, V.A.)

CHECHELASHVILI, M.Ya.; BOKARIUS, V.N.

Case of toxoplasmosis in legal medical practice. Sud,-med. ekspert.
3 no.3:45-47 J1-S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (nachal'nik - prof. I.F. Ogarkov)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

KILESSO, A., YEVDIKIMOV, D., KURPALOVA, V.,
BRYNTEV, P., GUSEV, E., MIKOLAYEVSKIY, YU.,
KAZANSKIY, N., BOKATIN, V.,

Foresters

Foremost forester of the country. Les 1 step' 14 No. 5 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. Unclassified.

KLESHNIN, A.F.; SHUL'GIN, I.A.; BOKAVAYA, M.M.

Plant physiology: Heat capacity and bound water of plants. Dokl. AN
SSSR 122 no.5:940-943 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timirязeva AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.
(Heat capacity) (Plants--Chemical analysis) (Water)

BOKAY, B.

Determining conditions of static stability of a system of synchronous motors.
p.320

ELEKTROTECHNIKA. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 52, no.7, (July) '59

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC., Vol.8, no.12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

BOKAY, Bela

Solving simultaneous faults without applying one-to-one transformers. Elektrotechnika 55 no.6:244-251 Je '62.

1. Villamos Energetikai Kutato Intezet.

130444Z

HORVATH, K.; BOKAY, J.; ~~NEUBAUER, G.~~; TOTH, B.; TREIT, S.

Maternal mortality in 30 years (1920-49). Magy. neorv. lap.
14 no.7:211-213 July 1951.
(CML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. First Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela Horn), Budapest Medical University.

Boxay, J.
NEUBAUER, G.; KLIMES, K.; BOXAY, J.

Psychoprophylaxis in labor pain (methodology), Orv. hetil. 93 no.
14:420-421 6 Apr 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. First Women's Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela
Horn) and Psychiatric and Neuropathological Clinic (Director -- Prof.
Dr. Gyula Nyiro), Budapest Medical University.

BOKAY, Janos, dr.; GOSZLETH, Tiber, dr.; GNRGELY, Pal, dr.;

~~ANESTHESIA WITH NARCOTICS~~
Anesthesia with narcogen (trichloroethylene) in obstetrics.
Magy.noorv.lap. 18 no.1:30-43 Jan 55

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Női Klinikájának
közleménye (Igazgató: Horn Béla dr. egyet. tanár)
(TRICHLOROETHYLENE, analgesia & anesthesia
in pregn. & labor (Hun)
(LABOR, anesthesia & analgesia
trichloroethylene (Hun)

HORN, Bela, dr.; BOKAY, Janos, dr.; VARJASI, Ferenc, dr.

Ergometrin management in placental stage. Magy. noorv. lap.
18 no.4:205-210 July 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Klinikájának
közleménye. (Igazgató: Horn, Bela dr. egyetemi tanár).
(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, ther. use,
ergonovine, in labor, placental stage. (Hun))
(LABOR,
placental stage, use of ergonovine. (Hun))

GOSZLETH, Tibor, dr.; BOKAY, Janos, dr.

Supplementary medication in psychoprophylactic painless labor.
Magy.noorv.lap. 23 no.6:340-346 N '60.

(LABOR)

I 39863-66 GD-2

ACC NR: AP6018110

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/059/003/0086/0088

AUTHOR: Bokayeva, S. S.

ORG: Laboratory of Experimental Chemotherapy /headed by Active member AMN SSSR, Professor L. F. Larionov/, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology /directed by Active member AMN SSSR, Professor N. N. Blokhin/, Moscow (Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy khimioterapii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Comparative study of the range of action of antitumor drugs of the alkylating agent type on transplantable tumors of mice

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 59, no. 3, 1965, 86-88

TOPIC TAGS: tumor, mouse, cancer drug, therapeutics, serotonin

ABSTRACT: A comparative study was made of the action of embichin (I), chlorambucyl (II), dopan (III), sarcolysin (IV), endoxan (V), asaline (VI), asazole (VII), ThioTEP (VIII), E-39 (IX), benzodet (X), mileran (XI), colchamine (XII), and serotonin (XIII) on the following transplantable tumors of mice: sarcoma 180, sarcoma 37, sarcoma 298, lymphosarcoma L10-1, Ehrlich's carcinoma, hepatoma 22, squamous cell carcinoma of the stomach (OZh-5), cancer of the mammary glands, Garding-Passi melanoma, and Claudmann's melanoma. All of the drugs were of the alkylating agent type with the exception of XII and XIII. The drugs were administered in the highest tolerated doses to mice with the tumors. The most extensive range of action was exhibited by II, V, VIII, and X, which inhibited the growth of 6-7 tumors out of the 10 studied by 60% or more. III, IV, and XIII had a somewhat less extensive range of action, inhibiting the growth of 5 out of 10 tumors. I, VII, XI, and XII either had no effect on the growth of the tumors.

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.771.7-092.259

L 39863-66

ACC NR: AP6018110

or inhibited some of them slightly (by less than 50%). VI inhibited only the two melanomas, and IX, only sarcoma 298. Differentiation between the activity of the alkylating compounds could be best carried out on the basis of their action on sarcoma 298, followed by Claudmann's melanoma, sarcoma 180, and sarcoma 37. Garding-Passi's melanoma was sensitive only to XIII. Lymphosarcoma L10-1, mammary gland carcinoma, stomach cancer OZh-5, and hepatoma 22 were quite resistant to the drugs studied and ill-suited for differentiating between their activity. The most resistant tumor was Ehrlich's carcinoma, which was suppressed by all the drugs studied to 8-44%, without much difference in the activity of the drugs. This paper was presented by Active member AMN SSSR A. D. Timofeyevskiy. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Aug63 / OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2

BOKCHUBAYEV, Tenti; SURANCHIYEV, A., red.; TYURYAYEV, M.A., tekhn.
red.

[Technology is the foundation of achievements] Tekhnika -
igiliktin negizi. Frunze, Kyrgyzstan mamlekettik bas-
masy, 1960. 48 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Technology)

L 22746-66 EWT(m)/EPE(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(i) IJP(c) CG/RM

ACC NR: AP6010122

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0557/0559

AUTHOR: Boken, Yu.; Gusel'nikov, L. Ye.; Nametkin, N. S.; Polak, L. S.; Chernysheva, T. I.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Radiation-induced polymerization of polyfunctional allylsilanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedinediya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 557-559

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, radiation effect, temperature effect, conversion rate, monomer, silane, allylsilane

ABSTRACT: An experimental study of the effect of solvents, dose rate, and temperature on radiation-induced polymerization of diethyldiallylsilanes (DEDAS) was made. The dependence of shrinkage of the system on the radiation dose, in the process of radiation-induced polymerization of various diallylsilanes, was determined by the dilatometric rate of 2.5 ml and the scale value of 0.01 ml at 25C, and the dose rate of 350 rad/sec. The shrinkage of the DEDAS system at the dose rate of 700 r/sec and at 50C was determined by the dilatometer scale rate of 0.005 ml. The effect of solvents was determined by comparing the yield of a polymer in the presence of solvents to the yield of a polymer in bulk polymerization, using the same dose of radiation. The dose rate and activation energy were plotted against the monomer con-

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UDC: 66.095.26+678.745

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version rate in the initial stage of the polymerization (up to a 15% yield). Orig.
art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula. [Based on author's abstract.] [AM]

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S. K. LACHOWICZ.

10-14-54